-साथ यह उल्लेख किया गया है कि ई०पी०जेड० म उस स्थिति में लाभप्रद नहीं है यदि 1996-97 को ाप्त पांच वर्ष की अवधि के दौरान इकाइयों द्वारा किए ए आयातों पर अदा की गई विदेशी मुद्रा (8884.15 रोड़ रु०) जमा अनिवार्य सीमा-शुल्क (7577.43 करोड़ रु०) की तुलना किए गए निर्यातों से की जाती है।

ई०पी०जेड इकाइयां सीमा-शुल्क बांड के अंतर्गत प्रचालित होती हैं और उत्पादन के लिए आयातित वस्तुओं पर अथवा निर्यात के लिए वस्तुओं के विनिर्माण पर सीमा-शुल्क के भुगतान से व छूट प्राप्त हैं। शुल्क तब संगत होता है जब वस्तुओं की निकासी घरेलू खपत के लिए की जाती है। चूंकि ई०पी०जेड० इकाइयों द्वारा आयात की गई वस्तुओं का इस्तेमाल सीमाशुल्क बांड के अन्तर्गत निर्यात उत्पादन के लिए किया जाता है इसलिए कोई शुल्क निर्धारित नहीं किया जाता। भारत के नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, ई०पी०जैड में स्थित इकाइयों ने 1996-97 को समाप्त 5 वर्ष की अवधि के दौरान 8884.15 करोड़ रुपए के आयात की तुलना में 13,563.87 करोड़ रु० का निर्यात किया है। यह 52.67 प्रतिशत की निवल विदेशी मुद्रा आय का अर्जन दर्शाती है जो कि इस योजना के मुख्य उद्देश्य के अनुरूप है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Supply of washed coal to Thermal Power Plants

2129. DR. ALLADI P. RAJKUMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the present capacity of the washeries for supply of "washed" coal for use in the Thermal Power Plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the plans for setting up of more washeries;

(c) whether the capacity would be adequate to match the requirements for "washed" coal of the Thermal Plants for whom to use of "washed" coal has been made mandatory from June 2001; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken to match the requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI DILIP RAY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the notification of Ministry of Environment & Forest that all power projects which are 1000 Km. away from the source of coal supply or are located in urban and fragile ecology areas will have to use coal of less than 30% ash by 01.6.2001. The requirement of washed coal for thermal power stations has been assessed at 90 million tonnes. CIL has already commenced a non-coking coal washery at Piparwar (capacity 6.5 million tonnes), Bina-Deshalling plant (capacity 4.5 million tonnes) and Gidi washery (capacity 2 million tonnes) which has recently been converted from a coking coal to a non-coking coal washery. CIL floated a global tender for 4 washeries (total capacity 20 million tonnes) on Build-Own-Operate (BOO) basis at Ananta-Bharatpur, Kalinga, Deepika and Sasti. CIL issued letter of intent to the selected bidder more than 2 year ago but the final contract is yet to be awarded as the negotiations with the consumers for washing charges has not been finalised. One non-coking coal washery is under construction by Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Co. (BSES) having a capacity of 2.5 million tonnes-anindependent power producer.

(c) and (d) With the experience that Coal India has gained in setting up of the washeries and the problems in finalising the commercial terms with the consumers for the washing charges, the Ministry of Coal is of the view that future washeries should be set up by the third party who shall negotiaite washing charges with the consuming power stations and would receive the linked coal for these power stations from Coal India Limited. Coal India Limited would assist the washery operators in making the land, power and water supply available to the extent feasible.